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# Program and Abstracts

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further adapted to integrate the specifics of the land use planning field. The quality of the Slovenian spatial planning law has been addressed upon six major criteria (effectiveness and efficiency, comprehensibility, feasibility, transparency, legitimacy and sustainability) and several different resources to provide the data for the assessment. Firstly, existing studies were searched for the relevant data. Secondly, actors from the field were interviewed as an important source of the actual performance of the system as the law is only as good as is its implementation. The first input came from the municipal planners - the first in charge of the spatial planning, but so far mostly omitted from the transformation process of the planning system. The second input was provided by the planning firms, which actually prepare the plans and are also enormously affected by the legislation and its changes. All this information gathered from the secondary sources and from the field was used to evaluate singular qualities of the system and the system as a whole. So far this has been missing in Slovenian policy making in the field of spatial planning. Finally, some further alterations of the existing planning legislation and the system are suggested.

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*Spatial Planning Act (ZPNačrt). 2007. Official Gazette, n. 33/2007: 4585-4602.*

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## Towards negotiable urbanistic rules about multiple land use

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In 2009 the Centre for Mobility and Spatial Planning of Ghent University developed a methodological framework to deal with policy questions on multiple land use in Flanders/Belgium. The result is interesting as well for policy makers and designers who want to explore and discuss the spatial concept of multiple land use in (similar) highly urbanized regions.

The schematic typology, developed within the research project, consists of twelve categories of multiple land use and focuses on three basic dimensions: space, relationships and time. 'Overlap', 'symbiosis', "good neighbors" are only three examples of these multiple land use types. Features to assess an area in relation to the typology are scale, environmental tolerance, continuity, periodicity, relationships and accessibility. The typological framework allows to formulate policy suggestions how multiple land use could develop in a specific area at different spatial scales. Furthermore, it is possible to define the impact of the introduction of new land use(s) in an area as the framework allows to assess which of the three dimensions of multiple land use is/are influenced by the new land use(s).

In relation to legal and regulatory aspects of planning, the research project demonstrates that, from a multiple land use perspective, it is not at all necessary to literally define the different allowable land uses in land use plans. It seems to be of more fundamental importance for land use plans to define how the three dimensions of multiple land use should develop in the future. This can be met by specifying in the development rules of the land use plans which of the six multiple land use features should be met by new land uses or initiatives to optimize multiple land use.